THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER. SATURDAY, JANUARY 80.

Amusements ALBAUGH's-Mary Anderson. NATIONAL-Rhea. HERrog's-"The Galley Stave DIME MUSEUM- Marked for Life." tque-Varieties RINK-Ninth and R. L avenue E St. Rick-Finest skating surface in the city

Sample copies of the WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be sent free of postage to any uddress fire weeks for 10 cents.

The "National Republican" in Virginia. The transfer of the Richmond Whig to Democratic hands leaves the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN the sole representative in daily journalism of anti-bourbon ideas in Virginia. It will endeavor to fill the breach, and to that end will devote increased attention to the affairs of the Old Dominion Its vigilant and efficient correspondent at the state capital will watch the legislative and executive acts of the now dominant

The Vivgluia edition published every Satur day, eight pages, and four educats, \$1.50 per year. In clubs of five or more \$1 per year. Postage free.

party with the same fairness-but vigilance

the home staff of this paper.

THE kerosene Democrats will not succ in Mexicanizing the state of Ohio.

Tue military rank of Private Bill Day bardly entitles him to so much attention as he is getting in the House of Representa-

Ir the House of Representatives continues to work as industriously as it is now dolog, it will get ready to adjourn before the Nevember elections.

Thene may be some dark days yet in the brave struggle of the Irish people for home rule, but victory is certain in the end-and we don't believe the end is fur

It is entirely right to insist that foreign authors who ask for the protection of an American copyright shall have their books intended for this country published in this country.

BISMARCK's plan for Germanizing Posen by turning out the Poles and colonizing their lands with Germans has the merit of simplicity. It is not divested of cruelty by the fact that the lands are to be paid for.

An instructive speech on the silver ques tion by Mr. Symes, the new member from Colorado, is reproduced in another column Mr. Symes has succeeded in getting a good many facts neat'y packed into small space

Whar will become of the one-man power in the German empire when Blamarck dies? No other man now living can sustain the system that he has built up, and to the perection of which he is now devoting the nergy of his great mind.

CARBOLL D. WRIGHT, in a paper read be fore the Norfolk Club of Boston, Saturday night said that the only way in which Masstion as one of the leading manufacturing states was to turn her attention to the higher grades of goods in all lines of indus-

Two subject for Poy. Dr. Tulmago's sermen at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-morrow will be "Husband and Wife in Harmony, or Out of Tune." It is one of the series now being delivered by the famous preacher upon the marriage relation, and may be counted upon to contain much salutary advice. A full report will be printed in Mouday's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

THERE is a good deal of objection on the part of temperance people throughout the country to the sale of intoxicating drinks in the capitol. The impression is gaining ground that many senators and representatives are accustomed to buy liquors in the restaurants of their respective houses. This is a mistake as relates to most of the solons who are employed to make or mend our laws. Doubtless some of them have not yet learned the proper way for statesmen to partake of liquid felicity, but a majority of those who use stimulants at all have fine wines-"Morizet See" having the preference-in their committee rooms.

We publish elsewhere the principal features of a bill which is receiving favorable consideration in the British parliament relative to commerce in butter, which we carnestly commend to the serious consideration of Congress. It is high time that adequate steps be taken by our national and dairy producing interests of the country, but also the consumers who suffer so outrageously at the hands of those who manufacture and fraudulently vend the villainous substitutes for dairy products. There can be no good excuse for longer delay in remedying those crying abuse and the people will hold to full responsibility those of their representatives who neglect to perform their duty in the prem-

"CONSTANT READER" naks the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to publish "a list of the teu-best novels ever written." Simple as the request appears it is not easy of compliance. What is the "best?" Is it the one most generally and cagerly sought by the reading masses, the one that is read and admired only by the highly cuitivated few, or the one that finds favor with the really intelligent and fairly well educated in every walk of life, but is a scaled book to the great army of the uneducated-the millions who find their most agreeable mental aliment in the myriads of cheap publications which constitute the greatof modern literature? Is he who works the brondest field, or he whose area in limited by the arbitrary conditions of exalted intellect and refined taste, the greater author? The question has at least two sides. To gratify our correspondent we append a list furnished by a gentleman of of false and fraudulent election returns,

not satisfactory to us because it does not clude Cervantes's immortal work, Don Quixote: 1. Boccaccio's Stories (Boccaccio) I. Ivanhoe (Scott); 3, David Copperfield Dickens); 4. Tom Jones (Fielding); 5. Rasselas (Johnson); 6. Rob of the Bowl (Kennedy); 7. House of Seven Gables (Hawthorne); 8. The Scarlet Woman (Longfellow); 9. The Mouk (Lewis); 10, Lust of the Barons (Bulwer.)

Senators Mahone and Riddleberger and Their Virginia Associates.

These two United States senators and the class of white citizens of Virginia whom they politically represent deserve the respect and gratitude of the northern peo ple, not of Republicans alone, but of all nlightened, liberal, and progressive men, without distinction of party. They deberately and conscientiously abandoned the old and injurious opinions of the bouron Democracy, denounced all attempts to vive the spirit of caste and to oppress the olored people, commenced an earnest warare sgainst popular ignorance, demanding the protection and liberal support of a free ommon school system, turned their backs upon the rebellion and all its false notions, al their faces toward the arising of a new Virginia-all citizens and voters equal, all children educated, all labor well paid and respected, all home industries protected—a redeemed commonwealth worthy of the renown of her carilest days and of the fame of her distinguished and patriotic sons, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. Senators Mahone and Riddleberger found the state impoverished by the and overwhelmed by an indebtedness

which could not be carried or met strictly according to its terms; they believed that plan of readjustment should be adopted which would fund the debt at a rate of terest which the people could pay reguarly and surely; they carried thro plan, which now stands approved and nfirmed by substantially all men of both

arties. These two senators and their associate for their brave, saggelous, and patriotic olitical action, have been subjected to the nest violent denunciation from the bour bons of Virginia and the Democracy of the country, and to condemnation by some Re-publican editors who have failed to investi--that is devoted at the national capital by gate and comprehend the character of the movement which these men inaugurated and of the bitter opposition which they enuntered. But in political history, to be calmly and fairly written, their course will appear in its true light, and will be admired nd praised by all just Americans.

Senator Mahone has not been more crossly misrepresented and more scurrilously defamed than any of his fellow senators be ause his principles or methods differ fro or are more censurable than those of the most honorable Republican senstor upon the floor. His views are broad, statesman like, and progressive. His political methods are positive and forceful, but legitimate and honorable. Charges to the contrary are either mendacious inventions or base exaggerations proceeding from the alevolence of southern Democrats who make him the object of their fury more than any other person at the south solely for a reason which we propose to state. Having been a distinguished confederate

general, Senator Mahone has dared to be an aggressive political leader in a southern tate; carrying on political contests, success ful until lately, in making that state Repubcan; the sole Republican outpost in gloomy waste of Democratic darkness which now, as before the rebellion, covers the solid south.

His offense bath this extent and no more. His associates in Virginia, and some men like him in North Carolina and Tennessee, have to bear opprobrium of the same character and for the same cause, but it remains true that Senator Mahone is the most conspicuous and, therefore, the most hated o the few southerners who dare to act with the great Republican party of the north.

Before the war the proslavery politician meditating treason and rebellion had a wift and sure method of silencing any of their leaders who dared falter in support of slavery or the schemes for its aggrandizement. The barbarous dueling code pre-vailed and they shot and killed those whom they could not otherwise suppress. Thus the gallant Broderick went to his death. s Mabone, Riddleberger, Wise, Cameron, Blair, and others, through repeated challeuges from a swarm of Democratic desperadoes, would have been taken off if they had not, conforming to the spirit of ad vancing civilization, discarded that reite of barbarism—the dueling code. Ready as they have been to defend themselves if attacked, their malignant enemies have not dared to attempt to make way with them. as were murdered in Mississippi the martyred Chisolm and Matthews solely because they were Republicans and wished to live and die free men. Virginia has been brought back to the Democratic fold and the south again solidified, not by killing

the white leaders of the opposition, but by killing negroes at Danville. The weapons actually used against Senator Mahone and his comrades have, however, been wielded with not less malignity than have the shotguns and pistols which have assailed the colored voters. Social and business ostracism, personal insults and upbraidings, falsehood and calumny have pursued these honorable gentlemen and they took their stand upon their duty and their right to act with the Republican party. They have had to endure patiently oblonuy such as northern Republicans can hardly conceive of, only paralleled by that with which the abolitionists of old time were

tried as by fire. These Virginians of whom we write are entitled to be vindicated, to be respected, to be honored by the Republicans of the north. It may be that in the "eclipse of faith," which obscured the vision of so many Republicans in the campaign of 1884, the full virtues of these southern allies were mercial north, anxious as before the rebeltinue to be governed and to have their highbased upon "a solid south," and that no cheering word or helping hand is to be extended to southern Republicans to Induce them to continue the conflict against those local despots, who live only to glorify the lost cause and to "get even with the north" for the triumph of the Union instead of the

rebellion. but surely there should remain among the Republican editors, speakers, senators, and representatives of north enough justice and moral courage to vindicate and honor in all suitable ways and on all proper occasions the integrity, fearlessness, and patriotism with which Senator Manone has struggled to maintain in the Old Dominion sound principles and good government until over shelmed by Democratic fraud and violence If we have not the spirit to do at least as much justice as this to our faithful southern assoclates, we shall prove ourselves so cowardly that we shall most probably be punished by the seizure, through prevalent Democrat. methods, of our great northern commonwealths. When reactionary influences domi-nate the whole country; when the states of New York, Ohio, and Hilnois, through the ascendency in their three great cities of the worst elements of society, including forgers

the national government passes into the | made to look by a reasonable expenditure hands of men who have opposed everything which the nation has accomplished during the last quarter of a century, and who hate and wish to obliterate all the monuments of our great national triumph, then the Republicans of the north will desire and seek, we trust not in vain, for more southern allies like Senator Mahone.

The One-Man Power.

There is general complaint of too much one-man power in the District fire department. After careful inquiry of weil-informed persons the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is convinced that the disaffection is not unreasonable.

There is complaint, too, that the firemen of this District have less pay, harder service in some respects, and fewer privileges than fall to the lot of tiremen in other cities. These allegations appear to rest on a substantial basts.

When it is remembered that this city is the national headquarters; that the great government buildings with their invaluable contents are under the protection of the local fire department, and that Congress has exclusive control of every branch of local government, it is surprising that our firenen are not more liberally provided for. Here, as elsewhere, the duties of a fireman are onerous and dangerous. He incurs risks and exposure equal to those encountered by a soldier in actual campaigning. Although but a small proportion of his time is devoted to fighting fire, he must always be prepared to instantly answer a summons. He has few moments that he can call his own, and he lives a life apart from the world. Our District firemen have but slight opportunities for getting acquainted with their own families. They are in the world, but not of it-a band of faithful sentinels keeping incessant guard over the lives and property of our eltigens. Such service should b fairly rewarded, such servants should be well treated.

Prior to 1874 there was far less of the one-man power in this department than there has been since that time. The old board of fire commissioners exercised much of the authority now wielded by the chief. The abolition of the board has not been productive of good results. It has not increased the efficiency or the economy of the service, while it has given occasion for discontent in the force and for accusations of partiality and other manifestations of instice. The following statement come from intelligent and, as we believe, houest men now employed on the force:

Since the abolishment of the board of fire commissioners, which was done through the influence of Chief Cronin, members of the dopartment feel that they are in Jeopardy. The foremen of the several companies have been afraid to use their own judgment at fires. When they do so they are found invit with by the chief engineer. He has used his office to further his interest by removing good men without any cause, recommending new men for the positions in the department who are incapable of performing their duties, as they can neither read nor write their own name, and must depend on privates to make out their reports and attend to the business for which the foremen are paid. The chief engineer has full power to reduce of remove a man when-ever he deems it. If the trial board, which is composed of two foremen and assistant chief. try a man it is simply a farce.

No matter what the recommendation of the trial board is, if the chief engineer recommends otherwise, his recommendation is supreme Therefore we would suggest that a board of three commissioners be appointed; also that some legislation be had regarding the man's time off. The chief has power to keep a man on duty all the time if he deems it necessary. We also ask for an increase of pay on the following grounds, viz: Our expenses are as fol-lows: Winter uniform. \$10; fire hat, \$8; belt, \$2.50; cap, \$1.75; shirts, \$3; gum boots, \$4.50; gum cont, \$4.50; overcoat, \$15; pants, \$5; summer uniform, \$25; straw hat, \$1.50; making a total of \$111.25. The law requires the men to pay \$5 per month on their clothes, an order issued by

the District commissioners. Our household expenses are : House rent. 23; washing, \$5; fuel, \$8; marketing, gas, &c., \$20; making a total of \$58 per month for married men. The single men's board is \$20 per month. This does not include doctor's bitts and medicine, for which we receive the sum of \$64 per mouth. Below is the following rates

Chief engineer, \$1,800; assistant chief, \$1,000; fire marshal, \$1,000; 7 foremen, \$1,000 each; 7 engineers, \$1,000 each; 2 tillermen, acting as hostlers, \$800 each; privates, \$780 each. From the above pay \$12 per year is deducted from each man's pay for the relief fund.

Under the present plan of District goverrment the chief of the fire department is responsible to the District commissioners. and we would not deem it advisable to les sen or in any way disturb that responsibil-But, with all the other duties devolving on them, the commissioners cannot possibly find time to listen to the complaints of the men. They are compelled to leave all the details of management to the chief, and this puts the men almost entirely at his disposal-a relation that ought not to exist in this republic. No matter how good or wise a man may be his subordinates should always have the right to appeal from his decisions.

We do not advocate the restoration in full of the old plan of managing the various departments of local government through boards, but it would seem expedient for the commissioners to appoint a committee of citizens, gentlemen of good repute, who should be empowered to hear complaints of firemen, to investigate allegations of injustice, and report to the commissioners. This would afford the men a protection they cannot now have and give them a feeling of security that is impossible under exist. ing conditions. If legislation be necessary for the consummation of such an arrange ment, Congress should provide it.

As to the desired increase of pay and the allowance of "time off," the firemen ask only simple justice and it should not be de-

Following the Fashions. Love of admiration is not an unantiable or exceptional trait of character. One may without blame strive to excite admiration by every effort, art, or device that is con sistent with intelligent self-respect. So long as cool, discriminating common sense is dominant there is no danger that the desire to be admired will get the better of reason and degenerate into a rank growth of vanity as unloveable as the paint that succeeds and valuely tries to simulate the bloom of nature on the cheek of a faded belie.

To follow fashion, so far as fashion folws common sense, incurs no just condem-Nature has implanted in the human mind a love for the beautiful. The more thorough the culture of a community the greater is its refinement of taste and the clearer its perception of every form and phase of beauty in nature and in art. Nothing is more natural or blameless than the inifestation of advancing culture, increasing refinement, and improving taste in anges of fashions and styles relating to

the dress and adornment of the person. In so far as fashion comports with the laws of health, the demands of comfort, and the dictates of modesty it may be followed with impunity, subject only to the requirements of taste and the limitations of econmy. It is right to disguise natural defects of person by ingenious arrangements of drapery or other harmless appliances. It is not wrong to enhance the effect of natural gifts by judicious selections of fabrics, colers, and ornaments, and by all the resources of the most artistic tailors, dressmakers, and milliners. It is not merely one's right but fine taste and extensive reading, but it is join the solid south, and every branch of one's duty to look as well as one can be

of time and money. This is due to the famly, to society, and to self-respec

Those who invelgh against the changes of fashion because they occasion increased expenditures to "keep up with the styles" do ot make due account of the vast benefit conferred by such changes. Fashion is the best friend of the working people. It keeps the mills running when they would other ise be idle, and gives employment to labor in thousands of ways. If the succession of years and the changes of sensons brought variation in styles of dress other than ich as the weather might necessitate, where would be the work that means food, thing, and shelter to many thousands? If the rich were to practice rigid economy in dress for a single year, buying nothing except the bare essentials of a comfortable existence, business would be stricken with worse paralysis than that of 1873, and the welf would be at the door of a million homes. If it were not paradoxical, we would say that what is called the victors xtravagance of our rich people is their most conspicuous virtue. If the money they gather in were hoarded, they would b

dangerous class. But there are certain fashlons among ladies in good society which deserve only condemnation, because they violate the aws of bealth, banish all idea of comfort, and put modesty to the blush. There is no rue gentleman who mingles in polite so ciety in this or any other American city does not see ladies, married and un narried, whose lavish exposure of neck. houlders, and bosom shocks his sense of propriety-not to say deceney. There are sands of gentlemen in our large cities not a few in Washington-who enjoy dance ng with the wives, daughters, and sisters of other gentlemen when those ladies are iressed as they would not for worlds have their own wives, daughters, or sisten dressed.

It is difficult to write on this subject without transcending the limits of rigid propriety. Even the ladies who expos-their charms to the gaze of strangers wil necuse us of indelicacy for mentioning such exposure! And yet it is high time for an onest word of reproof, and we shall give it, here and now. Following the example of an eminent prelate in Canada we cry out against a custom that has nothing to recommend it and which, though adopted by pure girls and good women, is worse than barbarous. It is filling graveyards with its victims. It is sowing the seeds of wasting disease in thousands of beautiful forms. It is degrading society. It is dethroning womanhood.

When the first man and the first woman in their primal innocence, walked hand in hand in Paradise they were unclad and not ashamed. That has been impossible for any of their successors. And even a step in that direction is not possible without a Departure from that refined and delicate sense of modesty which is the crowning glory of womanliness.

States' Rights.

Handolph Tucker is one of the few men from south who still adhere to the doctrine ites' rights.—Chicugo Noor, Among intelligent northern men that dos-rine never had, as we suppose, so many nd-serents as it has to-day—New York Sun.

And that doctrine, fairly stated and cor cetly understood, is destined to grow in favor with intelligent men of all parties. Its maintenance is indispensable to the preservation of the government which the fathers contemplated and for which they provided in the constitution.

The name of "states' rights" was made odious by nullification and secession, but the real rights of the states, including the right to manage their purely local affairs without federal intermeddling, are just as precious and should be held just as sacreas if Calhoun and Davis had never taught

One of the most important of the rights and duties of the states is the election of President and Vice President. We oppose Mr. Sherman's amendment to the bill not pending in the Senate, to regulate the electoral count, because he proposes to surren-der the rights and duties of the states. The adoption of that amendment would be a radical departure from the spirit of the contitution, and we hope it will fail so conspicuously that no similar proposition will ever be brought forward.

The Bootlicking Polley.

"What inscriptions have been effaced what tablets removed, and what is all the rouble at the Norfolk navy yard about?" inquires a correspondent of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN writing from Danville, Va. Inquiries of a similar tenor have come from friends in other states, all showing a suddenly awakened desire for informat a question of which the writers would have een less ignorant had they been more care ful to read a number of news reports and editorials that have appeared in our columns. But, inasmuch as the "trouble at the Nor

folk navy yard" is not over, nor likely to be for some time to come, we will state what it is for the benefit of all whom it may concern. It appears that when Commodore Truxton entered on the command of that yard he found a tablet on the dry dock setting forth the facts relative to the destruction of that yard by the rebels in 1852, and the reconstruction of the dry dock by the United States government in the succeeding year. He also discovered sundry inscriptions upon cannon commemorative of the fact that they had been captured by the forces of the United States. What is the use to be a commodore if one may not show that a commodore is a power in the land-whatever may be the state of his potentiality on the seas! Coolly remarking that the war had been over for twenty years, Commodore Truxton ordered the effact ment of the inscriptions and the removal of the tablet, and doubtless felt that his enduct was in line with the policy of the

administration. Against the removal of these war me morials a respectful protest was entered by Mr. W. H. Lyons, a gentleman who was ppointed superintendent of machinery at that yard by Secretary Gideon Welles on the request of President Lincoln. Lyons was one of the most faithful of the government's trusted servants from the that Mr. Lyons was removed for drunkenness, but this false charge was never heard of until thus presented. The place was wanted for a Democrat who "fitted Into the war of the rebellion" on the wrong side. When Lyons went out this Democrat came in. Mr. Wise made other statements qually at variance with the facts, and he took pains to make emphatic denial of a number of statements which he attributed to Mr. Boutelle, which the latter had never attered, but was not allowed, under the

bullying tactics employed by the majority, to say so in rejoinder. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, in a leading editorial on Monday last, voiced the sentiments of the Republican masses, north and south, as relates to the outrages at Norfolk s well as in regard to the general policy of the Democratic party concerning the two sides represented in the war for and the war painst the Union. Our views are shared by the Republican press, as shown by various extracts heretofore reproduced in our

instant has an editorial of similar tenor, which concludes thus;

The south is filled with memorials of the war which are intended to bonor the memory of those who fought to destroy the Union. If it is opesed to leave these standing and efface as ar as possible the record of the achieveme f northern soldiers and of the Union arms, ope, at least, there will be no disguise ab , but that it will be understood north as well as south. We recognize a gradual but general renewal in the north of that old bootlicking, doughdeed spirit which in thevery days was always ready to rebuke any reference to the outh which was not made in tones of defernce and with hat in hand, and which now we in the late struggle for national existence b expanged from the record."

The "bootlicking, doughface spirit" is found especially strong in commercial cities. It is the cowardice of greed and "You can tear down our monuments, you may efface records of the achievements of our armies, you can insult us in any way that will give you pleasure, if you will but buy our goods," That is the cowardly sentiment which is growing day by day.

"Bring your money to our stores and you may rule by fraud for all that we care"that is the sentiment on which the Demoeratic party is counting for victories.

The Infamy Concluded.

The findings of the court-martial organ' ized to convict Paymaster General Smith, U. S. N., having been approved by the Pres ident, were promulgated yesterday.

From the inception to the close the tria; and subsequest proceedings of the Navy

Department in this case have been simply famous, a conspiracy to break down a good officer and an upright man, in order get the purchasing bureau under Democratic control. This disreputable business is worse even

than the damnable conspiracy that crushed

be greatest of American shipbuilders. The only show of conscience on the part of any of the officials connected with the cution was the suicide of the presi-

ent of the court. As for the insuited and outraged officer bis name will be respected when the memory of his persecutors is covered with the mold of dark oblivion.

As amendment to the constitution of New York has been proposed in the assembly, providing that a verdict in all civil cases may be determined by a concurrence of three-fourths of the jurors. This proposition ought to be defeated. It has happ many times that one dissenting juror has been right and his eleven associates all wrong. It happens not unfrequently that one clear-headed man in a jury brings all the rest to the adoption of his views. The jury system is not quite perfection, for it is human but it cannot be tinkered with safety.

burg Herald, is a candidate for confirmation as postmaster of Vicksburg. In April, 1885, his paper contained this advice to its party: "The white Democrats should direct their attacks against the white Republican bosses and kill them when it bee necessary. So far as our knowledge goes, the negro will be treated with fairness, but this will be a bad year for white Republican osses." Mr. Groome is a very frank sort of person.

A SLIPPERY pencil occasioned the transfer of the shoestring district from Mississippi to Tennessee in yesterday's issue of this newspaper, and also promoted a district attorney to be judge. Thanks for six-teen postal cards and five scaled epistles calling attention to these calamities

When the good young man who perpe trates paragraphs for the Philadelphia Inquirer becomes overwearied with the talk of the dynamite agitators he thinks of the debates in Congress and acquires a fresh stock of endurance.

THE report that a Washington man was "cleaned out" by Cincinnati sharpers is a palpable absurdity. Washington men are safe in Cincinnati and St. Louis, but they feel a triffe uneasy in Chicago.

THE movement for open executive sions of the Senate is gaining strength. This reform may not come at once, but it

is billed for the near future.

Brenkfast Table Letter to the President MR. PRESIDENT: The American Senate of today, when viewed from the elevated standpoint of an impartial historian, will rank in patriotism the count if not the superior of any deliberative body on earth. With but one life between it and executive power for the Republican party, it rose to the highest plane of legislation, removed all chance for accidental power, and provided for every emer vency of succession to the presidential office.

The federal constitution invests the Senate and he President with executive duties clearly de fined, each 'independent of the other, yet each can serve the other and promote that good anderstanding which always tends to a wise administration of government. Your most illustrious predecessor was so

deeply impressed with the importance of a frank and full understanding between the Chief Magistrate and the Senate in his own and future times that be embraced an opportunity to set an example which may be ser viceable in the solution of the present question between yourself and the Senate concerning the furnishing of information from the execu tive departments of the government relative to nominations to office, without any surrender of the high powers vested in the President by the constitution, illustrated in the following message, dated New York, Aug. 6, 1780: "GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: My nomi

f Benjamin Fishbourn for the place of naval officer for the port of Savannah not having met with your concurrence, I now nominate Lachlan McIntosh for that office. "Whatever may have been the reasons which

induced your dissent, I are persuaded they were such as you decimed sufficient. Permit me to submit to your consideration whether, on occasions where the propriety of nominations appears questionable to you, it would not be expedient to communicate that circ stance to me, and thereby avail yourselves of the information which led me to make them, and which I would with pleasure lay before day of his entrance upon duty to the hour of his removal. Mr. George D. Wise has seen fit to assert, on the floor of the House, that Mr. Lyons was removed for drunken-

"First. While Col. Fishbourn was an officer in actual service, and chiefly under my own eyes, his conduct appeared to me irreproach-able; nor did I ever hear anything injurious to his reputation as an officer or a s At the storming of Stony Point, his behavior was represented to have been active and brave. and he was charged by his general to bring th account of that success to the beadquarters of

account of that success to the bradquarters of the army.

"Secondly. Since his residence in Georgia, he has been repeatedly cloried to the assembly as a representative of the county of Chathaus, in which the port of favormals is situated, and sometimes of the counties of Glynn and Cam-den; he has been chosen a member of the executive souncil of the case and has believe executive council of the state, and has lately been president of the same; he has been clerted by the officers of the militia, in the militia in that district; and, on a very recent eccasion; to wit, in the month of May last he has been appointed by the count (on the suspension of the late colle-ter) to an office in the pothe port of Savannah, nearly similar to that for which columns. The Philadelphia Press of the 27th at this time. To these reasons for nominating

Mr. Fishbourn I might add that I received private letters of recommendation and or desti-monfails in his favor from some of the most re-spectable characters in that state; but as they were secondary considerations with me, 1 do not think it necessary to communicate then

you. 'It appeared, therefore, to me that Mr. Fish courn must have enjoyed the comblence of the milita officers in order to have been elected to a military rank; the confidence of the fremen, to have been elected to the assembly the confidence of the assembly, to have be selected for the council, and the confidence the council, to have been appointed collected of the port of Sayannah. "Gro. Wasserston,"

It will be observed that Washington colferred to give such information, and added his reasons, but determined for himself what he thought necessary to communicate to them, which clearly proves that he felt he had the right to determine whether he should give all or any of the information in his possession. or the reasons influencing his action.

To facilitate the Senate in arriving at an intelligent decision, it appears from the message that he felt called upon to establish a precodent by proffering the information be possessed concerning his nominee, Benjamin The Senate rejected the nomination of Col.

Fishbourn because the Georgia senators pre-ferred another, At that time, it seems, the preference of both senators of a state for another was sufficient to defeat a nomination of the President. To break down this practice. Washington may have preferred to give the 9en ate his reasons for selection, not that the Squate bad the right to demand them.

The example and spirit of Washington is at least worthy of your careful consideration and by many it will be regarded as your piain duty to imitate it.

Mr. President: Did you ever cross Niagare river in a skiff, in a clear, starlight night? If so, starting, say, at Black Rock, when midway from the Canada shore you caused the oargman to stop rowing, and placing your ear near the water, you could hear Niagara's roar twenty miles away. The Indian puts his ear to the ground and can hear the tread of his enemy for a long distance. The late Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., always advised his political friends do keep on a level with the people, in fact, "get down into the soil." It is a good plan for the rulers to put their ear on the ground and listen to the tramp of the masses, in order to obtain the true sound of public opinion.

Senator Sherman has evidently had his ca to the ground and prepared a silver bill, which faces the right way in some particulars, for it turns its back upon the bankers' money and looks kindly toward the people's money. It may not be adopted, but it is a good fudication that the people will eventually win the fight on colunge and currency.

Mr. President: It might be well for you to put your ear to the ground and listen to the demands of the people on the column and the WILLIAM GROOME, editor of the Vicks- | taprovement of the waterways. The grand army of labor, in field and factory, white and black, calls upon you, louder than Niagara's roar, to aid them in establishing the principie and practice of eight hours for labor, eight nours for culture, and eight hours for rest.

The new forces which invention has utilized will permit this, and still supply all the wants and demands for production. Organized labor is extending its influence throughout the world. Even the colored man is recognized by them as a brother labover in the black best of this country. They will not long permit him to be deprived of his political power or fairpay for a fair day's work. It is impossible for them to allow competition in this country between educated white labor and a servile class, as it degrades both. Ful your ear to the ground again, Mr. Presi-

dent, and you will hear the tramp of the men of this country now forming into line to fight the congressional battle of '86, and the greater one of '88. They bear again on their hanners: "Free Men, Free Speech, Free Labor, and a Free fuffrace!" None of these are enloyed by the black laborer of the cotton belt under this Democratic administration.

Put your ear to the ground again, and you will bear the wail of humanity in distant lands. Its cry to heaven has overturned the government of Great Britain and excited the sympathy of mankind for the Pole, who is threatened to be crushed by the iron heel of a despot-Under these circumstances, with all the world looking to us for an example, we should exclaim, in the language of Marcy, "Let the tree of liberty shoot its top up to the sun; let its boughs hang over the ends of the whole world, and let the wearied nations lie down and rest under its shade."

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. AMUSEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA-There will be a short season of grand opers at Albaugh's next week by Mapleson's company, commencing Monday, Feb. 1, and continuing three nights. Monday night in 'Fra Diayolo,' introducing a new prima donna, Mile, Fohstrom, as Zerlina; "Carmon" on Tuesday, with Minnie Hauk: and "Traviata" with Mile Norlica on Wednesday night. Hauk and Nordica lica on Wednesday ingot.
Lillian Norton 2 are Americans, which gives an interest to the performances in view of the formation of the American Opera Company in ew York in which Americans are assigned THE "MIKADO."

Gilbert and Sullwan's "Mikado" is annonneed for next week at the New National
by J. C. Dun's opera Company, and as this isthe first presentation of this sparkling opereta,
in this city by a sandard company, the event,
is one of interest. There are several metropoliran favorties in the company, including J. H.
Ryley, Miss Jarbeau, and Zelda Seguin, who is
too well known to need an extended notice.

Ryler, Miss Jarbeau, and Zolda Seguin, who is too well known to need an extended notice.

NISS WHEELER'S BRINEFIT.

National Theater audiences were never rested to a greater or more agreeable surprise than last night by the performance of Miss Julia Wheeler, a Washingtonian. Through the generosity of Mile. Rhea, who recognized the talent possessed by Miss Wheeler, the latter was enabled to make her maiden effort in a strong part in her native city. Gilbert's comedy, "Psymalion and Galatea," is considered a trying one on beginners, but Miss Wheeler enacted the role of the animated statue in a manner which not only gave promise of something great in Miss Wheeler, but at times awakened real enthusiasm. Her acting, while not as finished as that of Miss Anderson, was nevertheless a grand performance. A coincidence was that the same play was being produced at both theaters, and both were so timed that had a person, left Albaugh's at the closes fithe first act the fluide to the same not could have been seen at the National Theater, Another Washington lady who made her decould have been seen at the National Theater, Another Washington lady who made her decould have been seen at the National Theater, Another Washington lady who made her devery well. There were a great many friends of Miss Wheeler's triumph. She received many landsome floral tributes, as did Miss Davis.

The Teleschence Scenature. The Telephone Scandal.

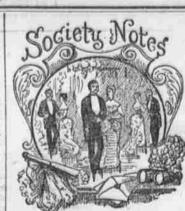
It is difficult for any careful thinker, ac customed to consider the influences which rule the minds of intelligent men, to understand how the present great telephone scandal can pass away without compelling a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Mr. Garland, the Attorney General, and Mr. Iamar, the Secretary of the Interior,

are very deeply implicated in this scandal; and it is incomparably the greatest scandal

are very deeply implicated in this scandul; and it is incomparably the greatest scandal by which any members of any President's Cathiet have been affected.

President Cleveland is a deliberate man, and, in such a matter as this especially, it is not to be expected that he will act from any hasty impulse. But in the each he will act, and then we suppose that some other man than Mr. Garland will be Attorney General, and some other man than Mr. Lamar will be Secretary of the interior. The necessity will be painful to every hopeful member of the Democratic party; but necessity is something that has to be obeyed.—New York Sun.

THE Hotel Arno, Sixteenth street, between I and K northwest, is the most elegant European plan home in Washington. The location finest in the city, Prices popular.



The week has been one of alternate storn

and sunshine, with the storm part prevailing. The inclemency of Monday did not prevent, to any great extent, the usual call ing among the court people and upon Capi-tol Hill, Mrs. Senator Voorbees's tea at the Portland was an exceedingly pleasant afternoon event, Mrs. Voorbees was arrayed in a gown of white satin, the skirt flounced with black lace, and a bouquetde corsage of French pansies. Miss Voorbeer wore a becoming toilet of black silk and tulle, Mrs. Niles was in black velvet, Mrs. Fall in black brocade, with jetted tulie, and others receiving were Mrs. Olmstead and Mrs. James Voorhees. In the refreshment rooms were Miss Anna Kev, the Misses Hardesty, of Wheeling, and Miss Hastings. The evening was a busy one, what with the attractions of stars of unusual brightness in the damanta borizon at the theaters, Mrs. Leiter's reception, which stands high in the estimation of society folk, and the initial one of a series of Monday evenings projected by Senator and Mrs. Sherman. It will be a gratifying fact for many folk to learn that these already favorite receptions will probably be continued until far into the spring. They are known as the most enjoyable of the capital's entertainments, and are enhanced in value this year by the sweet presence of Mise Parsons, who has so soon achieved a princely train of admirers. There is small danger that the spring season will be aught less but what our Paradise-like climate at that time proclaims it should be, very gay, and in every way attractive. A number of leading and accomplished society people are holding their hospitalities in abeyance for the time when those who were in the swim at high tide will be wearted with the exertions required, and so we shall have the proper equilibrium maintained. By and by society here will be so nicely regulated that it will not be Hardesty, of Wheeling, and Miss Hastings.

and so we stall have the proper equilibrium maintained. By and by society here will be so nicely regulated that it will not be necessary any longer to sacrifice life or health even to take active part in a Washington season. We shall begin in the delightful early autumn days that are sweeter and more gorgeously glorious here than in any offer city in the whole world, and continue our preity seems courses a transform all the blessom-scented days of fragrant footed May, when the atmosphere is a delight and an inspiration of joy. Thus distributed there would be no one night of the season leads to the season of the seas into which five prominent society events need be crowded, and folks might enjoy life day by day, not putting time into one undistinguishable mass of hours, and reviewing the season and its triumphs at th

There was a funny misunderstanding by a number of society people as to what the cotillon announced on Mrs. Leiter's card meant. Some accepted it, at once, as meaning a german and arrived late for the dance. Others read between the lines that the country of the card of the the square cotillon meant general dancing, which was the meaning intended, and went early and ordered their carriages for 12. The german is a formal dance, and should be reconstituted in the control of The german is a formal dance, and should be "specifically announced. Gentlemen should seeme their partners for the dance as long a time ahead as is possible. It is the mark of a cad and not a gentleman to wait until the ball room is reached before asking a lady to dance the german. The excuse for committing this unpardonable rudeness in some men's minds is that they cannot afford the flowers that should be sent to an engaged partner for the german. A lady will forgive the flowers, but not the inability of having no partner for the ball. The sunshine of Tuesday was so welcome

that the populace turned out to a woman to enjoy it ingoing to and fro and dropping into the houses of their friends for frequent rethe houses of their friends for frequent re-freshment. The recoptions on R street were unusually gay. The wives of repre-sentatives who keep that day had hosts of callers. Mrs. Painter gave a tea, Mrs. Den-man held a pleasant reception, Mrs. Brad-ley, who is notable as a charming hostess, had a thronged salon; Mrs. Gen. Sheridan was surrounded by attractive young ladies, who assisted to dispense the genial courte-sics of this delightful home, and Mrs. Judge Green, of New Jersey, who is at 1625 Mas-sachusetts avenue, was assisted in entersachusetts avenue, was assisted in entertaining by her pleasant daughters. One of the delightful events of the day was Mrs. Senator Cockrell's iuncheon to the ladies of the Cabinet. It was indeed acozy and crisp affair. In the first place, Mrs. Cockrell makes her house and home speak of her in many quiet touches of elegant comfort and enjoys the prerogative of being in her own castle by wearing a gown that was of the house essentially. It was a becoming gown of baby-blue cashmere and satin, with garnitures of ribbon and Mechila lace. The Watteau back continued in a round train, and the loose fronts fell away from a satin bodice. The table was laid where waves of golden sunshine lapped upon it. The center of the table was a bicoming bed of marguerites and maiden hair ferns. At the ends were flat bouquets of red and yellow tulips, and for each guest there was a bouquet of marguerites tied with a satin ribbon the color of the heart of the flower. The guests were Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, Mrs. James Carlisle, Mrs. Senator Morrill, Miss Swau, Mrs. J. B. Hale, of Missouri, Mrs. Justice Field, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Knapp, of St. Louis, and Mrs. T. O. Towles. The hospitable traditions of Missouri were amply sustained in the delicious vlands served with claret and champagne accompaniments, and the Roman punch was brought in in fauciful baskets scooped out of oranges. Mrs. Vilas sent regrets because of the illness of the Postmassier, Geaeral, and Mrs. Endicott declined because of her own indisposition.

In the evening Justice and Mrs. Blatchsachusetts avenue, was assisted in ente og by her pleasant danghters. One

position.

In the evening Justice and Mrs. Blatchford gave a dinner to Senator and Mrs.
Sherman, and the Chief Tustice and Mrs. ford gave a dinner to Senator and Mrs. Sherman, and the Chief Justice and Mrs. Waite gave their usual Tuesday ovening. Mrs. Manning's pink dinner to the Cabinet was an especially pretty entertainment. The Loder dining room was garnished with blooming camelias and pofnetts, and presented a beautiful picture. The center of the great mahogany table was an oblong mass of pink tulips. Pink tapers in pink shades gleamed in the tall candelabra, and each indly received a small basket of Catherine Mermet roses, tied with a broad pink satin ribbon. The gentlemen's boutonnieres were of camelias. The dinner cards were large square pasteboards, bearing in the corner the Manning coat-of-arms. Mrs. Manning wore a superb robe, with train and bodice of claret veivet and front of pale blue brocade, and Mrs. Foyer wore a toilet of pink silk and tulle. The guests were the President and Miss Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Lamar, Mrs. Cassidy, Senator Wade Hampton, Secretary Endicott, Senator and Mrs. Voorhoes, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Rirchild, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fryer, of Albany.

The diluwial character of Wednesday's

The diluvial character of Wednesday's weather caused little cessation in the calling. The houses open on that day had about their usual number of guesta. Mrs. Epeaker Carlisle had a most attractive group of ladies about her in the drawing room of the Riggs. Mrs. Carlisle wore a splandid toflet of electric blue yelvet over a front of tworle satin brocaded with tulips. Mrs. Sovier wore a Paris gown of old blue melve antique, cut out in panels at the side over a skirt of cream talle that had long dangles of pearls and satin balls pendant. It was an exquisite costume of elegant sim-It was an exquisite costume of elegant sim-plicity. Mrs. McMillin, of Tennessee wore a low bodice, and skirts of black silk and tule that were very becoming to her.

Mrs. Manning's pleasant home retained some of the floral decorations of the evening before, that rendered it unusually attractive. Mrs. Manning received in the most cordial manner and with whoning grace those who faced the storm, attred in a dress of tworie sain floanced with Chantilly lace. The hostess had the gracious assistance of Mrs. Fryer, Miss Parsons, Miss Camille Herzhmanns, Miss Tucker, and Mrs. Walker in dispensing the hospitality of her bower-like home.

A striped awning was a welcome shelter vore a low bodice, and skirts of black sills

from the curbstone to Mrs. Whitney's door, and under that cover the badness of the weather was not the first topic that sprang to the visitors on reaching the hostess. Mrs. Whitney was charmingly arrayed in a bewitching costume of Chinn silk, white lace, and beautiful garniture of pearl pendant fringes. It was a radiant group—a fitting tollet for its lovely wasre. Lieut. Davanport made the presentations. Chatting with pleasant groups about the large reception room were Mrs. Coundr. Steard, Mrs. Admiral Rodgers, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Pollen, Mrs. Priltzer, Miss Patterson, Miss Odencal, Miss Dolph, Miss Waddell, Mrs. Pellen, Mrs. Prederick Betts, Miss Meigs, Miss Fall, Miss Heath, and Miss Kearney. The dining room, too, had its absorbing attractions. Miss Jenne Sherrill, in an exquisite tollet of pale blue satin, combined with claret velvet and soft fails of lace, poured the tea with her secustomed grace and happy faculty of making folk have a good time, Opposite sat Miss Rathbone, of Albany, roked in white lace upon white silk foundation, with a great knot of Párma violets in her belt, dispensing chocolste that the gods might mistake for nectar and not go far wrong, and the woong smiles that have laid the capital already at her fest. It was a ready ropetition of the experience of the season, people arrived and arrivod, and were loth to leave.

Mrs. Endicott, suffering from a slight cold, was unable to go down stairs, so Miss Endicott, chaperoned by Mrs. Schuylee Crowninshield, greeted the callers, who were presented by Col. Volkmar, Miss Patterson poured the tea, and Mrs. Volkmar, Miss Myer, and Miss Emory exchanged the usual greetings with visitors. Mrs. Hubbard had with her Mrs. Poindexter Dunn, and her daughter, of Porest City, Ark.

Mrs. Vilus's cheery home had all its virtues emphasized by the dreary weather.

Mrs. Viles's cheery home had all its virtues emphasized by the dreary weather, and was indeed a welcome haven from the storm, and one of gracious hospitality. The hosiess were a gown of crimson silk, velled with thread lace, and the square results about the neck was softened by veiled with thread lace, and the square opening about the neck was softened by falls of lace. Miss Vilas wore a frock of crean boucle cloth, and Miss Mary Wilson was in cowally cashwere, banded with wine velvet. A dainty collation was partaken of by all visitors.

Mrs. Cheatham, on Iowa circle, held her tanally large reception, and was assisted by

Mrs. Cheatham, on Iowa circle, held her usually large reception, and was assisted by hersfater, Mrs. Lawrence, and the charming guest of the family, Mrs. Pierson. Miss Pauline Acklen presided in the tea room, and had with her Miss Green and Miss Isabel Green, the daughters of the new member from Elizabeth, N. J. In the avening the final one of Mrs. Mosmember from Elizabeth, N. J.

In the evening the final one of Mrs. Macallister Laughton's series of elegant entertainments was given. It was a stormy
night, fit to follow the afternoon that preceded; but the handsome rooms were
througed with distinguished people.

The senatorial receptions were, as always, pleasant events. Mrs. McPherson, in her house beautiful, assisted by Mrs. Moore and Miss Dillon, her guest from New York city, held her usually delightful levee, and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Voorhees, and Mrs. Manderson had charming resentions. eld charming receptions in the same neigh-

held charming receptions in the same neighborhood.

Mrs. John Sherman, assisted by Miss Parsure, which can house, and Mrs. John A. Logan welcomed many caliers, and, as usual, the parlors of Calumet Place were througed. Mrs. Logan was unusually happy in her selection of assistants. Her guests, Mrs. W. C. Andrews, of New York: Miss Gillett, of Hinois: Miss Andrews, of Ohio, who is pleasantly remembered by society people from last winter, when chaperoned by Mrs. Logan: Mrs. Collty, of Milwaukee; Miss Mannier and Miss Cortis, of Procklyn; Mrs. Dr. Logan, Mrs. and Miss Fox, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Heap, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Ridgley, and the Misses Cullom, Day, Painter, Routt, and Wilson. The hostess wore garnet velvet, Mrs. Andrews violet satin, Miss Gillett green silk with front of pluk embroidery, and Miss Andrews white slik with pean trimmings. The diplomatic corps was largely represented. Mark Twain was also among the callers, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy his inspection of the quaint curies displayed in the hangings and furniture of Calumet Place. Mrs. Dolph's Thursday afternoons assume more and more the appearance of a card reception every week. The drawing-room was pleasand furniture of Calumet Place. Mrs. Dolph's Thursday afternoons assume more and more the appearance of a card reception every week. The drawing-room was pleasantly thronged, and the guests were entertained by Miss Dolph, Miss Farny Odeneal, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Fall, Miss Murphy, and Miss Williams. A pretty innovation was the presence of Miss Ruth Dolph and Miss Lottle Stevenson, two attached friends and schoolmates. Mrs. Gorman had with her the Misses Gamble, of Frederick, who are her guests for a fortnight.

Miss Evarts and the senator saw callers for Mrs. Fvarts, who was detained upstairs by an indisposition. Mrs. Mott-Smith and her friend, Mrs. Barr, received their friends most graciously, and Mrs. Pollok was at home to callers.

Society is deeply indebted to the good inste of Secretary Bayard, who induced Dr. Wharton to bring his charming cultured family and locate at the capital. Mrs. Wharton is the most cordial of hostesses and her brilliant daughters efficiently assisther. They gave a handsome tea in the afternoon from 5 to 7, that was the event of the day. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Wharton were

her. They gave a handsome tea in the afternoon from 5 to 7, that was the event of the day. Mrs. and Miss Wharton were sided by Miss Berghmanns, Miss Dayls, of Philadelphia, Miss Myor, Miss Viola Myer. Miss Ricketts, Miss Katie Beach, and Miss Wharton, of Philadelphia. A most agreeable company assembled during the early darkness, and a thoroughly enjoyable hour was spent. Miss Mamio Wharton, the younger daughter, is spending a fortnight with relatives on a North Carolina plantation, recruiting from a severe cold. As a matter worthy of record there were no large social events in the evening, and society people pretty generally attended the theaters.

evening, and society people pretty generally attended the theaters.

The sunshine struggled for supremacy our Friday, and had the sincerest wishes of all amiable folks for success. In the army and navy quarter it was a field day, Mrs. Ricketts, surrounded by the most attractive girls in the city, received the attentions of the fashionable monde. The Cabinet people paid their respects, and Mile. Rhoa, who was calling with Miss Edes, spent am'hour in her famous salon. Mrs. A. A. Wilson and Miss Mary Wilson had their charming rooms crowded all the afternoon. Mrs. Harrison, of New Orleans, who is the guest of Mrs. Wakeman, with that lady assisted at the reception, and with Miss Sartori and Miss Green and Miss Isabel Green made a fascinating corps of entertainers. One of the most enjoyable of the week's events was Mrs. Stephen Vall's tea at Wormiey's. The drawing-room on the first floor was thrown open, and made a charming reception and tea room, spacious, stry, and not too large. Mrs. Vall stood near the door, attred in a lovely tollet of satin, striped in two shades of fawn color and draped with cascades of Mechlin lace. By her side stood Miss Jenne Sherrill, in crimson satin and jetted cuiras; Mrs. Selfridge, in plain-color satin; Miss Manry, in Chamberg gauze and knots of yellow satin ribbon, and Miss Nichols, in green silk and white tulle, completed a most effective corps of assistants.

There is to be a hop at the Hamilton tomisht, wenters

night. Dr. and Mrs. Mott-Smith give an at home this evening.

Mrs. Voorhees and Miss Voorhees give a

Monday affarmore. tea, with dancing, on Monday afternoon.

Hon, and Mrs. John B. Alley give an at home on Tuesday evening.

Pay Director and Mrs. Cosby give a tea on Monday.

PERSONALITIES.

Mn. Shith, assistant secretary of the treasury, has gone to New York for a few days. Ex-Delegate Joseph Jorgensen, of Wash-ington territory, arrived in the city yesterdays and is at the Biggs House.

NAVAL CADETS WM. J. LA LOUBETTE and R. E. Kenney, of Ohio, and L. A. Kalbach, of Pennsylvania, have resigned.

Mas. W. F. Baldwis, Mrs. A. F. A. Norton, and Mms. Lillian Nordica, of the Mapleson Opera Company, are at the Riggs House.

ALBERT M. LYBROOK, American consul at Algiers, whose appointment was confirmed on week ago, died yesterday morning of consump HON. JAN. E. KELLY, who was special agent

at San Francisco, of the Treasury Department, and was the first Rapublican official removed from office under the present administ is in the city.

AMERICUS WANDER, supervising inspector of steamhoats in the seventh district, arrived here from Cincionati yesterday, and is stopping with his relatives at Washington circle. Warden is still suffering with solution, but he will put in an appearance to-day with his collegues of the board of inspectors, which I now in annual session in this city.